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LONDON: 52, Moorgate St. E.C.

Rio de Janeiro: No. 2, Rua S. Pedro.

Authorized by Decree No. 231, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital..... £1,500,000  
Realized do..... „ 900,000  
Reserve fund..... „ 750,000

BRANCHES:

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Capital..... 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

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Draws on:

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Norddeutsche Bank in (and corres-  
pondents).  
Hamburg, Hamburg.  
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Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona  
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that it gives the most satisfactory results of any  
remedy yet produced. The diseases for which  
they use it, and in which they claim the greatest  
results are the following:

Lung Diseases, Imperfect Nutrition  
Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia  
General Debility, Anemia

and in convalescence from all wasting diseases.

The immediate beneficial effects of FELLOWS'  
SYRUP in those cases of emaciation and weak-  
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pulmonary diseases or fevers, prove its tonic  
virtues and its value in accelerating digestion and  
assimilation.

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require further remark; it cannot be closely imitated  
though many persons have sought to trade upon its  
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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

75, Rua Sete de Setembro

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 31ST, 1892.

The proposal to extend public aid to  
private industries which the government  
now has under consideration, is a question  
which can not be considered with too much  
circumspection. The resources of the state  
are derived from contributions levied upon  
the people, and it is sound policy that they  
should be expended upon objects which  
benefit all in common. There can be no  
doubt, and no one will dispute that there  
are many good and deserving industries  
badly crippled by the depreciation of the  
currency and the present financial crisis in  
this country. Some of these industries are  
not only worthy of encouragement, but  
have in them elements of wealth and enter-  
prise which should be most generously  
nourished. Others are equally sound in  
principle and worthy of encouragement,  
but have been most foolishly, if not crim-  
inally, burdened by extravagant plans, ex-  
cessive installation expenses, costly man-  
agement, and there are still others which,  
both in conception and in organization,  
are unworthy of a moment's thought.  
They were organized by speculators and

adventurers for what could be made out of the first call, and they have no future before them even with the assistance they require. Now, how is the government to distinguish between these different classes, and upon the needs of each particular case? Where are the men wise enough and impartial enough to decide? No one is ignorant of the fact that the least worthy will be loudest in their demands and will even bring the most influence to bear. Who will be able to resist them? No one is ignorant of the fact that in many good schemes, the speculators and parasites will seize upon the lion's share of any assistance extended by the state, leaving the industries themselves still needy and in difficulties. How can this be prevented? And then, too, no one is ignorant of the fact that unless a man can bring powerful influences to bear, which many organizers of small industries do not possess, it will be absolutely impossible for him to obtain even the slightest assistance, no matter how worthy of encouragement his industry may be. It will be practically impossible for the state to extend its aid without favoritism, wastefulness and injustice. The recent effort to extend aid to agriculture is a proof of this assertion. If, then, it is impossible to discriminate between the good and bad, between the worthy and unworthy, between the sound and unsound, why should any direct aid be offered? We certainly should like to see something done to relieve the embarrassing, if not critical, situation in which many good and promising industries have been placed, but we are not quite sure that official interference will affect that object. If the great part of the aid goes to unsound enterprises and to speculators, harm will surely result and the situation will soon become worse for the really good industries. It is idle to give money to a lawyer to build a cotton factory, or to a physician for the establishment of a shipyard, or to a shop-keeper for the building and management of a line of steamers. The government should be convinced not only that the enterprise is worthy of aid, but that its management is in hands that will make the best use of the means offered—and this will be an almost impossible task. Direct aid will not only be most difficult to arrange without waste and injustice, but it will be a dangerous precedent to adopt. There is no limit to the exigencies of those who become pensioners upon the public treasury, and the state soon finds it impossible to restrict its parental oversight. Before launching out on this unknown and perilous sea, would it not be well to inquire if there is not some other way to attain the same end.

ONE of the first, if not the very first purpose of Congress should be that of placing the civil organization of the country on an independent and thoroughly sound basis. Instead of wasting time over childish efforts to limit the prerogative of a dictator-president in the matter of declaring martial law, when everyone knows that a military executive will do as he pleases, no matter what the law may be, Congress should devote its first efforts to the creation of a more powerful and independent judiciary, and to the development of civil institutions among the people. Under existing conditions a representative republican government is absolutely impossible. The people have no idea what it means and the dominant classes have no intention to respect its requirements. The present government is as arbitrary as its predecessor, and the next will be fashioned on the same lines. Congress will do well, therefore, to stop scolding at what it cannot overthrow, and turn its attention to the future. Civil government means civilian administration, and it means that the military force is a servant and not the master of the people. Justice must be administered by the courts and not by the executive and his chiefs of police. All civil occupations should be respected and protected, industrial pursuits should be encouraged, taxes should be equalized and reduced, and the wealth and intelligence of the masses should be considered as the real exponents of national strength and prosperity rather than that of military display. Good schools, cheap transportation, free commercial intercourse between states, the prompt and impartial administration of justice, the abolition of all special privileges and immunities, and an honest respect for all wealth-producing occupations—these are the objects which should now occupy attention. Brazil must be made, as well as governed.

If we may accept the recent official utterances of the ministers of finance and agriculture as an expression of the cabinet's opinion, the government has at last fully resolved upon the adoption of the system followed in the United States in regard to the protection of national industries. We are fully convinced that such a system here will be a fatal mistake, and that it will lead to unexampled injustice and misery, and will eventually result in utter failure. Protection is a parasite pure and simple, and its measures of life and vigor can not exceed that of the body upon which it feeds. In the United States it has had the most vigorous national life and growth ever known to feed upon, and it has therefore not only waxed strong but has even absorbed credit for having produced what is really due to the fertility of the soil, the wealth of mines and the active industry of an intelligent and progressive people. It has made the costs of living high, but wages have also been high and the products of the soil and shop have brought prices that have made it possible for the people to meet such expenses easily. But will this be the case in Brazil? Can the Brazilian people hope to pay the enhanced costs of living as easily as the American people have done? Is there the same industrial activity and enterprise in the background here, as in the United States? Is there the same wealth and initiative here as in the United States as a basis for industry? In our opinion, every one of these essential elements is lacking. The conditions are reversed in almost every respect. How then can we expect the same results here that have become so conspicuous in the United States—not altogether through protection, but in spite of it? It is absurd to expect it. Labor, intelligence, ambition, thrift, individual initiative, tireless activity, constantly increasing markets—all these are factors in the problem which are wanting here and which protection can neither create nor do without. Protection in Brazil will simply tend to restrict commerce, which is as yet the great source of national revenue, and to increase the costs of living which the people will be unable to meet. It will impoverish where the country most needs wealth and strength—among the people; and it will enrich where the country will derive the least benefit—among the capitalists. It will in the end prove to be a parasite far too insubstantial for the weak body which supports it, and both will eventually come to the ground together.

From the New York Studio.

#### THE MENDONÇA COLLECTION OF PICTURES.

THE choice of the First of April for the "Press View of the Collection of Modern Paintings" of the Barbizon School, owned by Senhor Salvador de Mendonça, Brazilian Minister at Washington, was a peculiarly happy one; but whether it will prove worth anyone's while to have imported the collection of Liberty Street and Nassau Street for use in the Fifth Avenue, remains to be seen. To put the matter in a few words: this exhibition is one of the most mendacious frauds that has been attempted in our city for a long while, and we are astonished that a reputable auctioneer should have allowed himself to be caught in so evident a snare. It will be noticed that apart from the names of the auctioneer and of the reputed owner of the pictures, no one appears in the catalogue or in the advertisements as guarantor of their authenticity. In this is the part of prudence, since in case a sale were effected of any pictures here bearing certain names, the purchaser could bring suit for obtaining money under false pretences and would infallibly win. There are seventy-seven pictures purporting to be by modern painters chiefly by men of the Barbizon school, and said to be owned by a gentleman occupying a distinguished position such as one would think in itself a guaranty of good faith. They are put on exhibition in the gallery of a firm that enjoys an excellent reputation in the community, and a catalogue is published and cards issued in a style that is usually associated with pictures of substantial merit. The catalogue, prettily printed and prepared with care, is by the same hands that made that of the late Cutting sale, and the list of artists' names seemed to promise a like pleasure to the one furnished by that collection. It needed only a glance at the walls of the auctioneer's gallery to bring the angry blood to the visitor's face as he finds himself the victim of a most idiotic piece of dupe. We say idiotic because it seems incredible that anyone in his senses could have expected to deceive such naïve buyers as would visit this collection, with such barefaced forgery. Had there been one make-believe Decamps it might have escaped particular notice, but the forger, in seeming love with his work, and growing in confidence as he went on, has actually painted nine! And not only has he painted them but he has signed them and has taken no pains either to make the signature like that of the real Decamps! There are two Hennessys, seven Michels, four Diaz, two Courbets, one, but that one is enough, Couture, and so forth, and so on; but no one of them is more impudent than the big picture by Henri Leys—there is nothing to show that the hand of Leys ever touched this panel; it is wholly repugnant to his feeling and to his methods. But in truth it would be wasting time to examine this collection in detail. Only, we should like to ask who is responsible for the attempt to defraud

the public, and who can protect us against such imudent performances. We suppose the public must protect itself, and the newspaper press that seems to be the only defence left us in these days of moral upstating, may be depended on to raise the hue and cry. In Paris such a collection as this would never get a chance at the public pocket; the law would get it promptly attention. And we suppose that even here the matter need not be looked at too seriously—serious Americans are fast learning to be their own police, and anyone who could be induced to look twice at these Hennessys, Decamps, Diaz and the rest would deserve small pity and less respect. We would remark in passing that the promise of an "attribution" of the Barbizon school "to" is of no use with the pictures themselves. Unless by a stroke, Courbet and Diaz, who lived in Paris are to be counted, there is only one Rousseau left to uphold the name of Barbizon. There are four Courbets here—too silly to live, and, for a wonder, no Millet at all. With Brooklyn to draw upon, some of the gaps, here, are surprising!

#### HOSPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The full list of cash subscriptions for the Strangers' Hospital received up to date is as follows:

London & Brazilian Bank, Ltd.	15,000\$000
London & Johnston & Co.	10,000\$
Hart, Kent & Co.	5,000\$
Norton Megaw & Co.	5,000\$
P. S. Nicolson & Co.	5,000\$
J. H. Bellamy & Co.	5,000\$
Artistic Press.	5,000\$
Lidgerwood Mfg. Co. Ltd.	5,000\$
Philipps, Borge, & Co.	5,000\$
Leering & Co.	5,000\$
Western & Brazilian Tel. Co. Ltd.	5,000\$
City Improvements Co. Ltd.	5,000\$
London & River Plate Bank Ltd.	5,000\$
British Bank of South America Ltd.	5,000\$
Wilson, Sons & Co. Ltd.	5,000\$
Edward Ashworth & Co.	5,000\$
J. W. Deane & Co.	3,000\$
Quayle, Davidson & Co.	3,000\$
Julius Moore & Co.	2,500\$
Watson Ritchie & Co.	2,500\$
John Bradshaw & Co.	2,000\$
William Trout	2,000\$
St. Albans Mfg. Co. Ltd.	1,000\$
Walter Christiansen & Co.	1,000\$
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Newlands Bros.	1,000\$
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J. H. Lowmles	1,000\$
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J. H. de C. Bellamy	1,000\$
Reginald Footall	1,000\$
Rev. H. Mosley	500\$
Allen Nathan	500\$
G. Galsgood	500\$
Philip Anderson	500\$
Narcold Hime	500\$
J. R. Briscoe	500\$
Harold Sorby	500\$
G. W. Nicolls	500\$
C. J. Gemmell	500\$
J. H. Wyatt	300\$
Mrs. Fort	250\$
St. Albans Mfg. Co. (14%)	250\$
W. A. Gordon	200\$
A Friend (D)	200\$
Captain Atkinson	100\$
K. Kinsman Benjamin	100\$
J. L. Teixeira Leite	100\$
Stanley Youle	100\$
W. F. Lecorn	100\$
Mrs. Miers	85\$
Unknown Santos Contributor	85\$
G. F. B. de Graquey	50\$
A. M.	20\$
Mrs. William Trout	8\$

Total cash .....Rs. 127,375\$100

Additional subscription of the London and Brazilian Bank for extensions, etc. .... 35,000\$000

Total subscriptions ..Rs. 162,375\$100

#### DONATIONS OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES:

Edward Ashworth & Co.; linen for ten beds.	
A. J. Lamoureux & Co.; printing and stationery.	
S. T. Longstrech; rubber stamps for marking linen, etc.	
Mrs. William Trout; various articles for domestic use.	
Mrs. Miers; ditto ditto	

#### STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

DEAR SIR,—I should like to say a word, through the medium of your columns, in regard to the subscription list for the Strangers' Hospital.

All English and American readers of your paper will have seen what have been the amounts so far from time to time contributed. But there are intending subscribers, large and small, some of them within our own knowledge, and doubtless numerous others who have not yet handed in their contributions to the Treasurer.

To all such I would wish to suggest that it is very desirable that we should have their money as soon as possible. The Building Committee, which work under the general directorate, can only cut their coat according to their cloth. It is very necessary therefore that they should know at an early date as possible what amount they can count upon, the more so that they have the workmen at present on the spot.

I would also add that the premises of the Hospital, No. 110 Rua da Passagem, are always open to the inspection of any who are interested, and the pretty site which they stand will well repay a visit.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

H. MOSLEY.

President of Directorate.

#### CROSSING THE ANDÉS IN A CARRIAGE.

We translate the following from the *Patria* of Iquique.—*Buenos Aires Standard.*

Much attention has been awakened here by the successful trip of a Spanish gentleman named Benito Requijo, accompanied by his wife, from the Argentine Republic to this city in a carriage. This is the first time a trip of the kind has been performed. Mr. Requijo left Salta by the Quebrada del Tarn and found the road excellent as far as Tambo. He then followed the Quebrada de las Zorras, where the road is very soft. He had often to "cut camp," and more than once his assistants had to put their shoulders to the wheel to push the carriage forward. He rested for a day at Cuenca, after which he chose the Chorrillos road. The road from Chorrillos to Cuenca was terribly heavy. From Cuenca he proceeded to Cata, along a very narrow road. From Cata he drove to Umanitina without much difficulty, but from the latter point to Ayta Caliente he encountered fearful difficulties. He had actually to build a road nearly a mile long for the carriage. From Ayta Caliente he reached Sanctor by way of Pajonal. Thence to Calama the road was very uneven, as he had to cross mountains. However, he and his wife arrived safe and sound at Calama, where they alighted from their carriage and took the train to Antofagasta, where they took the steamer to this port. The journey to Calama was 600 miles and was performed in eleven days. The carriage was drawn by three mules, and as there are no mules in the way, Mr. Requijo carried his own supply for the journey.

Some ten years ago, the authorities of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew, England, decided on the experiment of sending a few coffee plants to Central Africa. Only one of the plants survived the move, but it has thriven and borne seed and become the parent of millions of plants in that region. Within the past three years the plantations have begun to yield. The coffee is of good quality and "Shive coffee" brings in the London market 112 shillings a hundredweight. The plant bids fair to have a powerful effect in civilizing Africa and blessing its people. Coffee is cultivated in Liberia and has been for many years.

#### LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

MAY 21.—*Senate*.—The amnesty bill was voted in 1st discussion. In conformity with the rules the bill was then referred to the committee on legislation and justice. Two telegrams were received from the constituent assembly of Ceará, one declaring that the people of that state by a vote of 18,472, *non est*, had censured the political conduct of Senator Joaquin Catunda and Deputy Avelino Justino de Sampaio, Bastos do Nascimento and Mathiao Rodrigues, and the other opposing a presidential election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Gen. Deodoro, which, in the opinion of the assembly, should continue to be filled by Vice-President Floriano Peixoto.

MAY 23.—*Senate*.—On motion of Senator Campos Salles the Senate decided that the committee on the constitution should report on the amnesty bill jointly with the committee on legislation and justice. A motion expressing profound sorrow for the loss of the Senator was voted. A bill from the Chamber of Deputies (last session) regulating appointments in the war department was rejected.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The Chamber voted a motion expressing profound sorrow for the loss of the Senator.

MAY 24.—*Senate*.—The Senate met in secret session for the purpose of acting on the appointments made in the diplomatic corps and to the Supreme Court.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The Chamber continued the election of its committees.

MAY 25.—*Senate*.—A telegram was received from the governor of Alagoas electing a senatorial elector for filling the seat in the Senate to which President Floriano Peixoto was elected, on the ground that the seat is not vacant. This telegram was referred to the committee on the constitution. From the governor of Santa Catharina was received a telegram stating that the merchants, farmers and mechanics of Blumenau ask Congress to abolish the new taxes on tobacco. Senator Esteves Junior offered a motion for asking the government what it intends doing to assist trade and industry in the present crisis. Many companies, he says, will fail if they do not obtain assistance. Their shareholders are unable to make payments that are due on their shares, and it is impossible to borrow money in Europe on account of the extraordinary want of confidence that prevails. At least 100,000,000\$ are wanted. He mentioned one company that, after having spent 20,000,000\$, finds it impossible to obtain the money that it still needs. If the company does not obtain help, what it has already spent will be lost. He does not think that the present want of confidence is caused by the excessive issue of paper money. It is due, he thinks, to the anarchy that prevails in the states. He opposes the issue, suggested by Councillor Paulino de Souza, of bonds of small denominations. Such an issue, he thinks, would compete disastrously with the banks, which are not able to pay more than 3% on deposits. The motion was opposed by Senator Gomes-oliveira, who thinks that its author should not have offered a motion but a bill. The Senate, he said, should not precipitate matters, but await the measures pronounced in the President's message.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—In this Chamber there was not a quorum.

MAY 26.—*Senate*.—There was received a copy of the *Diario da Manhã*, of the 5th inst., containing a communication addressed to the Senate from Senator Almeida Barreto on behalf of the steamer *Perambuco*, dated April 20th, giving an account of its arrest and banishment. It was referred to the committee on the constitution and legislation. The committee on the constitution reported on the telegram of the governor of Alagoas. The committee proposes that the governor be asked to reconsider the matter and order the senatorial election. Senator Campos Salles offered a motion signed by himself and 16 other senators, asking the com-

minutes on the constitution and legislation to report jointly on the question of a presidential election. The arbitration treaty was voted in 2nd discussion. *Chamber of Deputies*—In this Chamber there was an excited debate on the subject of the political prisoners, attended by violent interruptions from both parties. Deputy Castano do Nascimento presented a motion signed by himself and 40 other deputies, asking the government for information on the question. Deputy Aristides Lobo supported the motion and moved that the matter be referred to the committee on legislation. He said that proofs of the conspiracy and sedition are to be found in the consistencies of the position of the state.

*May 27, Senate*—The committee on the constitution and legislation presented their report on the question of a presidential election. They oppose holding an election on the ground that the vice-president constitutionally does not exist until Nov. 15th, 1894. *Chamber of Deputies*—The debate on the political prisoners was very warm. The deputies who spoke on the subject were Cesar Zama, Lamounier, Golefardo, Felisio Freire and Epurandi. While the latter was speaking the discussion became so warm that a president suspended the voting for 10 minutes. Deputy Lamounier (Golefardo) offered a motion which modifies the opposition motion of the previous day by omitting the preamble. Deputy Lauro Muller presented a petition of a labor organization in this city asking Congress to provide a law that a working day shall consist of 8 hours. Deputy Vinhas contested the speaker's right to represent the workmen.

#### RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—A severe epidemic of influenza is raging in Buenos Aires.  
—The grape crop in the Argentine wine-producing districts this year is said to be good.  
—Since December 20,000 head of Argentine cattle, 1,500 mules and 500 horses have been driven across the Andes into Chile.  
—The Anglo-German Innkeeper at Rosario has refused to pay for paying-pension to \$5 a day for the general ward and \$2 a day for the private ward.  
—A very complete and successful establishment for counterfeiting was discovered in Rosario the first week of this month, since when a large number of arrests of accomplices have been made.  
—The Buenos Aires tramway company has recently been condemned to pay an indemnity for running over and killing a child of 10 years. The parents were sharply criticised also for permitting such a child to be in the street unattended.  
—European creditors must open their eyes when they see Argentina in its present bankrupt state. *Spain* is said to be a fast cruiser for her navy. There seems to be no limit to folly and extravagance in government circles. *Argentine News*.

—The advertisements of the Chilean government offering free passages for anyone desiring to leave Argentina via Chile has stirred up considerable feeling in the former country. It is thought that the immigrants brought out at Argentine expense will now go further at Chilean expense.  
—The Argentine congressmen are afraid that someone intends to blow up Congress with dynamite. Perhaps that accounts for their reluctance to assemble. There are some quiet people in Argentina who think that such a catastrophe would not be so bad a thing for the country as these congressional intrigues.

—The *South American* says that the name of the new English ship, the *Reynolds*, which the *Reynolds* and *Reynolds* were really the *South American* and *South American*. The *South American* is said to be the name of the new ship.

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—As we feared, the taking over of the National Bank by the government for liquidation has effectually put a stop to any hopes of prosecution or punishment of the rascals whose audacious malpractices exhausted its treasury and contributed to the ruin of the country. As we have said more than once, this shielding from punishment was one of the hidden objects of the banking law of March 24, and it seems to have been completely attained. In thus deliberately making itself the cover and accomplice of fraudulent bank directors and public thieves, government has no longer the excuse of ignorance, or even of doubt. The timely exposures made some two months ago by the *Expos* and other papers, when the banking bills were long debated in the Senate, the discussions, contradictions, explanations and so forth that followed, though many of them had no other object than that of purposely confusing the matter and of shifting the responsibility, left little doubt in the public mind as to the culprits. —*Montevideo Times*, May 15th.

—A most disagreeable sensation was created in the market by the announcement that the government had purchased another cruiser from Armstrong & Co., the well-known English war-ship builders. The new vessel is to be a bigger and stronger than the *25 de Mayo*, and is to cost \$300,000, to which may be added \$50,000 before she reaches Argentine waters. Such a water of the public money is scandalous, and it is greatly to be deplored that just at the moment when confidence was beginning to revive, the government should have lapsed into the bad old way of South American governments, that is, buying expensive war material for which they have no earthly use with money which belongs to the home and foreign creditors of the nation. We have no doubt that the government were actuated by motives of the most lofty patriotism in this purchase, but we can assure them that an honest and solvent country should not lend a bankrupt state. In any other country possessing constitutional government, the sanction of Congress would be necessary for such a step, and if it is required here we may learn something of the inner history of the ship. Is it true that she was left on the builder's hands? That she has been hawked all over South America for sale? That all the other republics fighting shy of the purchase, she was finally sold to the Argentine government by a newspaper correspondent? We sincerely hope Congress will refuse to grant the money for the purchase. —*Financial Review*.

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES

—In Pelotas the police have prohibited the issue of thin-plasters.  
—Some of the journals at Parí have been obliged to suspend publication for want of paper.

—The police officers at Porto Alegre accused of sedition have been condemned to imprisonment for terms varying from 2 to 6 years.

—A project for sanitary improvements at São Paulo, Santos and other towns of the state, has passed 3rd reading in the S. Paulo legislature.

—An election in Minas Geraes occurred yesterday for president senators and deputies of that state. The official candidate, Afonso Pena, will be elected president.

—In the S. Paulo chamber of deputies the bill making an appropriation for the expenses with causing the state to be represented at the Chicago exhibition passed in 3rd discussion on the 27th.

—On account of illness amongst the troops, and in consequence of heavy rains that have converted Sayán into a marsh, the Rio Grande camp of instruction has been transferred from that place to Caceres.

—Two Spaniards were arrested in front of the English railway station at São Paulo on the night of the 26th, who were armed and were apparently some kind of bandit travellers. The chief of police is trying to catch the forgers and thieves who are infesting the city.

—The city of São Paulo is infested with footpads, as well as common thieves and burglars. For some time it has been dangerous to be out at night on some roads in the suburbs, but the height of audacity was reached on the night of the 26th, at about 10 o'clock, when an emigrant of the police corps was "held up" in the centre of the city and robbed of everything he possessed.

—Gov. Giblino Resende refuses to order an election in the state of Alagoas for filling the seat of Gen. Floriano Peixoto in the Senate. He does not consider the seat vacant, and he regards as unconstitutional the resolution of the Senate to that effect. No Floriano is President, Vice-President, Senator and General, all at once and the same time. Apparently Floriano wants the earth.

#### COFFEE NOTES

—A telegram of the 27th inst. from Tarbata says that the coffee crop in that municipal district is very large.

—In his report for 1891 the director of the Federalist botanical gardens at Cayen, Dr. T. M. de Almeida, says the following remarks on coffee: "Coffee"—There is no change to report in the position of this cultivation in Cayen. The export, Sagua, was much the same as in 1890, and the crop, so far as estate coffee is concerned, is mostly derived from the east of the island. I am, however, White says, who is far more than ever of the opinion, that the cultivation of Liberian coffee in Cayen was too hastily abandoned, and would be sold a profitable one.

—The director of the botanical gardens of Jarua makes the following report on the cultivation of coffee on that island: "Coffee"—The area under cultivation is increasing, being higher than in the year 1891. The high growth of the coffee has increased planters. Chief West India Islands has increased the cultivation, and on the 1st of March the coffee has been sold here not only from the West Indies but from F. West and South Africa and the East Indies.

#### RAILROAD NOTES

—The government has ordered 40,000 metallic sleepers for the Central railway from a Belgian foundry.

—The Sorocabana company has sold three passenger cars to the government for the Central railway. The price paid is \$38,405.

—The guarantee of interest on the capital of the Itapetuba railway cost the government of the state of S. Paulo the sum of 49,184,414 for the first half of 1891. That government has just ordered the payment of this sum.

—The January receipts of the state railways (3 sections) of Chile amounted to \$532,047.32 and the expenses to \$727,103.08, leaving a net surplus of \$195,836.34. It will be seen from this that the working expenses are very nearly 38 per cent. of the receipts, a result not at all creditable to state management.

—The shareholders of the Leopoldina railway company met on the 27th and elected a new director, Comte de Visconde de Garay and Sr. José Freire Parreira Horta, João Coelho Bastos, Francisco Martins Esteves and Andre Cordero de Araújo Lima. The *syndics* of the estate of the General railway company served a protest on the acting directors against the holding of the meeting and the execution of any measures adopted thereafter. The result of all this middle will probably be more fees for the lawyers.

—The night service, once a week each way, between Rio and São Paulo, has a peculiarity or two worthy of record. The train leaves Rio about half-past nine, and the passengers have sleeping-cars, divided into rooms with four fixed berths, supplied for their comfort and convenience. At Cachoeira the next morning they change to ordinary passenger cars of another gauge, in which the journey is finished. For the return the same hours are employed, but as there are no "sleepers" on the narrow gauge, the night journey is effected in an ordinary car, and the "sleeper" is furnished for the day journey.

#### LOCAL NOTES

—On the 22nd inst. the officers of the Senate visited the political prisoners at the fortress of S. João.

—The government has requested Gov. Lauro Sodre to preside over the commission for promoting immigration to the north of Brazil.

—According to advices received, the French steamer *Paradise*, which went ashore on the Mactambala beach on the 15th, has broken into three pieces, two of which have sunk.

—We make no charge for the suggestion. If the presiding officers of the Brazilian chambers really desire to cortail the verbosity of the members, let them be obliged to speak with their hands tied!

—The Brazilian corvette *Aluanta Barroso* arrived at Barbados on the 23rd inst. After a delay of three days for supplies, the vessel left for Martinique, where certain slight repairs are to be made.

—The session of the Chamber of Deputies on the 26th was somewhat violent in character, the opposition being determined to force an issue on the deportation of those concerned in the 12th of April affair.

—Through some extraordinary oversight the government appears to have deprived the banister and conspirators of champagne and spaghetti; the latter will be a serious deprivation to some of the exiles.

—The continuous rains of the past week kept our streets in a quivering but a creditable state. Mud, garbage, pools of water, broken pavements, clumsy vehicles and careless people—it was a mixture to see, but to keep out of.

—A man called the "Newfoundland Sheep" killed another "shepherd" in the Rio Negro region, Amazonas, recently. The name of the murderer is a misnomer: sheep do not grow in Newfoundland; the only crop is codfish.

—In Amazonas the governor suppressed an orphan asylum called "Eusa Souto" and created a "Benjamin Constant" institute. We fear Dr. Eusa or her husband must have incurred a little animosity somewhere to receive so public a rebuke.

—The new chief of police has asked the government for authorization to deport foreign thieves and vagabonds this instant. That is just what some of them want, and they will not be at all modest in obtaining the free passage which the police desires to offer them.

—The dealers in tobacco have secured the suspension of the tax on this article of first necessity—to smokers—for 30 days, during which time an appeal will be placed before Congress to revoke the law. It is considered very unjust to make a smoker pay taxes; the bee-eaters should do that.

—Aristides, the Just, (may his shadow never grow less) got into paradise on the 25th. He received 2,200 votes of the free and independent electors of the capital of the Brazilian republic to the Senate. And he should spend a little money in giving a treat to his supporters. It would not cost so very much.

—A London telegram of the 25th announces the landing of two new Brazilian prisoners at New York. They are called the *Itapetuba* and *Reynolds*. When were these prisoners ordered? To many, this notice is the first advice that Brazil was having any new ships built. It might be well to see, also, if any more have been ordered.

—On the 27th inst., on Cass do Floriano, five prisoners belonging to the police regiment of the state of Rio de Janeiro, guarded by two policemen belonging to the same regiment, who were taking them to the fortress of Santa Cruz, turned on their guards, and the prisoners, two and a disarming dagger, made their escape. They were afterwards captured.

—The back of building No. 25 Rua de S. Jorge collapsed on the early morning of the 27th. Fortunately the tenants were able to make their escape and no one was injured.

—The departure of the viscount did not put up the shares of the railway, from which he derives his title, to an alarming extent. Indeed the shares went "rather to the contrary."

—Barão de Aguar de Andrade, who is to go on a special mission to the United States, had an interview with Gen. Floriano Peixoto and with the minister of agriculture on the 27th inst.

—It would appear that Deputy Vinhas considers that no one but himself can represent the workingman. Perhaps he will have the workingman patented and then sell royalties on him for special use.

—Domingos da Silva Rocha is not a good shot with the revolver. On the 27th inst. he fired five times at his lady-love and missed. Perhaps Domingos had "the sun in his eyes," or was he blinded by love?

—The news that St. Swithin's Lane had opened—or untangled its purse-strings did not elevate the exchange market. Which would appear to prove that after all it is not the Treasury that has been taking all the exchange.

—According to a local colleague a man died recently in the Misericórdia hospital of "abundant suppuration." He fell off the seat of the car, he was driving in March last. Perhaps "abundant suppuration" would have described it better.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* thinks that Congress should pass a law regulating the declaration of martial law. The projects thus far presented, however, are going to the other extreme and are designed to protect congressmen from arrest in any and all cases.

—As we suspected, that robbery of 22,000\$ referred to in our last issue was an attempted swindle. The man who lost the money expected to buy 40,000 in internal revenue stamps—counterfeits—for 20,000\$, and has been most righteously caught by the claws of the police. The man who loses his money in a dishonest transaction can have very slight claim upon public sympathy.

—And now that the *Jornal do Commercio* has got after the legislators with a sharp stick, perhaps these lords of creation will commence to understand that they are not paid 75\$ per day to expose their lovely persons on the Rua do Ouvidor. What is wanted here is a sergeant-at-arms and a bye-law authorizing the speaker to arrest loafing members of Congress wherever they may be found.

—We see by the *Montevideo Times* that the Galveston news service to the River Plate will end on June 1st, and that Havas will then be left alone in the field. It is not only a painful situation, but it may result in disaster. Where will the *Port* then go for its despatches? Perhaps our daily contemporaries will feel inclined to reconsider the offer made them through the Western and Brazilian Co.

—The Companhia de Tecidos de Malha Franco-Brazileira sold goods last year to the value of \$50,499,550, and the president in his report says that it could have readily sold four times as much, had the factory been able to produce them. The paid-up capital of the company is 192,000\$, its bonded indebtedness 250,000\$, and the number of operatives employed in the factory 150. It paid a dividend of 9% on its capital.

—Aristides, the Just, has had a hard old time getting into paradise—we mean the Senate. The municipal authorities, who are alone competent to furnish Aristides with his passport, refused to meet him, and the man who has such a small opinion of Rio people was left to hang-like Mahomet's coffin—in mid-air. He could not return to the Chamber of Deputies, and was debarred from entering the Senate. But it is all settled at last.

—The directors of the Sociedade dos Proprietarios e Arrendatarios de Predios have intervened in the dispute between the former owners of the garbage carts and the receivers of the estate of the bankrupt company for the removal of refuse, the Companhia de Melhoramentos na Remoção de Lixo (what a monstrous name!) and have succeeded in getting 70 carts, which have been delivered to their original owners. It is expected that the whole lot will soon be at work, and their owners will in future think twice before selling out to a joint-stock company—on credit.

—A local colleague says the *premier* (that is how they call him) of the state of Minas Geraes—has "got upon his ear" and informed the minister of finance that he—the president of Minas Geraes—does not propose to submit to be the recipient of despatches, such as were directed by imperial ministers to their surrups, the governors of provinces. The lesson is meant; for the secretaries of the cabinet are evidently persuaded that they have inherited the imperial minister's portfolios.

—No further news have been received from the *Solomon* beyond confirmation of the disaster. The vessels sent to the locality report having found no vestige whatever of the ill-fated monitor, and from this have arisen hopes that the ship was not really lost and yet be found. Another report says that Brazilian sailors were seen on a Russian sailing vessel near the scene of disaster, which has given hopes that other survivors exist. The steamer *Itapetuba* has been sent to the locality to search for vestiges and possible survivors.

—Now that the government proposes to extend financial assistance to "observing" companies, there promises to be an excessive display of ritz and patriotism amongst the promoters. Dr. Paulo de Frouin is already out with a card to the company that he has himself incorporated only two companies—and they are such very little ones—and are long we shall have all the rest of them doing the same. In the end, we trust the government will stand them all up in a line, with their honest faces to the wall, and then decorate them with feather medals.







May 28th, 1892.

## BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Revenue fund	Name	Dividend paid	Non-dividend	Last sale	Closing quotation
10,000,000\$	4,000,000\$	164,278\$	ROXIE & JANSKE	10 000-Jan 95	80 1/2	46 3/8	... — 40 3/8
1,000,000	475,000	34,000	Agulhas de Brazil.....	5 3/80—July 94	80 1/2	60 000	...
5,000,000	5,000,000	41,750	Alstair.....	10 000-Jan 95	80 1/2	75 000	... — 70 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	345,474	Alstair.....	10 000-Feb 94	80 1/2	75 000	...
10,000,000	10,000,000	345,474	Alstair.....	10 000-May 94	80 1/2	75 000	...

## BANKS.

[illegible]

## THECARY NOTES

Percent Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
15,827,000	Jan.-July	6	Credito Real do Brazil....	1000	111 1/2 %	27 5/8-54 1/2 %
7,939,300	Apr.-Oct.	8	do gold.....	£111 1/2	102 1/2 %	103 1/2-112 1/2 %
7,799,500	.....	6	Credito Real S. Paulo....	1000	92 1/2 %	90 1/8-...
8,000	.....	6	Credito Real C. Intermun....	1000	84 1/2 %	84 1/2-...
.....	.....	6	Rep. das Fontes Unidas....	1000	80 1/2 %	80 1/2-...
.....	.....	8	do gold.....	1000	92 1/2 %	92 1/2-...
.....	May-Nov.	6	Credito Real C. Intermun....	1000	84 1/2 %	84 1/2-...
10,335,400	Jan.-Jul.	6	União Agricola do Brazil ..	1000	83 1/2 %	83 1/2-...
.....	.....	6	União S. Paulo.....	1000	92 1/2 %	92 1/2-...

## MILLS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Net profit	Last sale	Closing quotation
2,400,000.00	2,400,000.00	164,114.00	Alf. Igoa .....	120,000—July 91	200.00	350.00	—
1,000,000.00	400,000.00	—	Bum. Fin. ....	—	300.00	200.00	—
3,000,000.00	300,000.00	5,375.00	Maril Industrial .....	120,000—July 91	200.00	200.00	190.00
3,000,000.00	300,000.00	0.00	Brasilia .....	80,000—Aug. 90	90.00	200.00	0.00
1,000,000.00	600,000.00	195,013.00	Ca. ....	120,000—July 91	200.00	—	—
2,400,000.00	240,000.00	250,000.00	Compania Industrial .....	120,000—July 91	190.00	—	180.00
—	490.00	—	da S. series .....	150,000—Aug. 91	140.00	170.00	—
2,400,000.00	496,000.00	—	Corcovado .....	300,000—July 91	180.00	125.00	—
250,000.00	250,000.00	—	12 Indust. ....	—	200.00	200.00	—
600,000.00	600,000.00	30,492.00	Industrial Mineira .....	—	200.00	200.00	—
200,000.00	155,540.00	10,833.00	Industrial de Duas Ptoas .....	—	140.00	140.00	—
400,000.00	400,000.00	—	Par. Grande .....	150,000—July 90	120.00	140.00	—
400,000.00	400,000.00	—	Perpetuante .....	90,000—July 91	100.00	140.00	—
500,000.00	500,000.00	97,000.00	Progresso Ind. do Brazil .....	70,000—July 91	200.00	200.00	—
1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	277,321.00	Rio de Janeiro .....	140,000—July 88	200.00	200.00	—
400,000.00	400,000.00	31,715.00	S. Lacerda .....	30,000—Aug. 91	210.00	210.00	—
100,000.00	15,400.00	—	da S. series .....	—	100.00	50.00	—
850,000.00	600,000.00	19,612.00	S. Paulo de Alcaçova .....	—	130.00	175.00	—
—	—	—	S. Industrial & S. S. ....	—	—	—	—

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
8,000,000	2,400,000	..	Agrícola de Paranapecora	3500—July 97	600	60.000	—
500,000	2,400,000	..	Agrícola de Ribeirão Preto.	1000—July 97	100	198.000	—
100,000	400,000	..	Agropecuária de Viamão	..	200	215.000	—
7,000,000	7,000,000	..	Canal e Viad. Fluminense	4 000—July 97	200	210.000	—
750,000	750,000	..	Carregagens Fluminenses	1000—Jan. 97	100	—	375.000
100,000	35,000	..	Ceres Brazilian	1000—Jan. 97	50	—	—
100,000	100,000	..	Compañía de Ensayo de Café	1000—Jan. 97	50	50.000	—
60,000,000	60,000,000	..	Empresa de Obras Públicas	15 75—Sept. 97	200	10.000	—
100,000	40,000,000	..	Estimote Fluminense	1000—July 97	40	3.000	—
100,000	100,000	..	Ind. e Coladora do Brasil	..	60	—	—
500,000	300,000,000	..	Melhoramentos do Brazil	4 000—July 97	200	57.000	48.000—50.000
100,000	100,000	..	do do Rio de Janeiro	1000—Jan. 97	100	25.000	—
15,000,000	3,000,000	..	do do S. Paulo	..	200	—	75.000
200,000	400,000	..	.....	..	40	60.000	—
7,000,000	2,500,000	24,000	Nacional de Fiação e Estaf.	..	100	210.000	75.000
1,000,000	1,000,000	..	Nacional de Oculos	5 000—Jan. 97	100	35.000	—
25,000,000	8,750,000	..	Nimro do Brasil	3 000—July 97	70	5.000	—
25,000,000	25,000,000	..	Obras e Ind. de Fiação de Brazil	1000—July 97	100	110.000	—
100,000	3,500,000	21,305	Saneamento de Rio	12 000—July 97	50	57.000	—
5,000,000	2,400,000	..	Serviço Mantimentos	12 000—July 97	100	110.000	36.000
100,000	2,000,000	..	Torreses Boleadores	12 000—July 97	80	50.000	—
200,000	1,000,000	..	União In. do Est. do Braz.	4 000—July 97	200	50.000	—

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## TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

1892

Date	Steamer	Destination
June 1	La Plata	Bahia, Pernambuco, Las Palmas, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.
June 10	Tagus...	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.
June 13	Thames...	Bahia, Pernambuco S. Vicente, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.

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G. C. Anderson,

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Rimutaka..... July. 9th

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Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every  
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No. 3

A special session in connection  
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the Masonic Temple, Rua Lavra-  
do No. 81, on Saturday, June 4th

E. V. . . . at 7.30 p.m.

All Reg. . . F. . . and A. . . Mas. . . are requested to at-  
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